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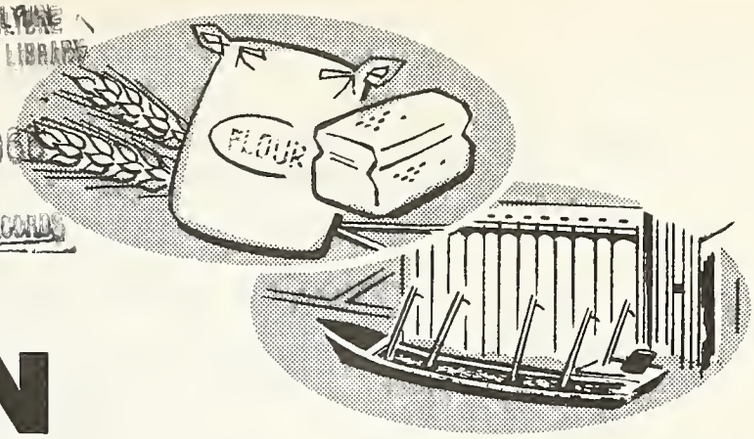
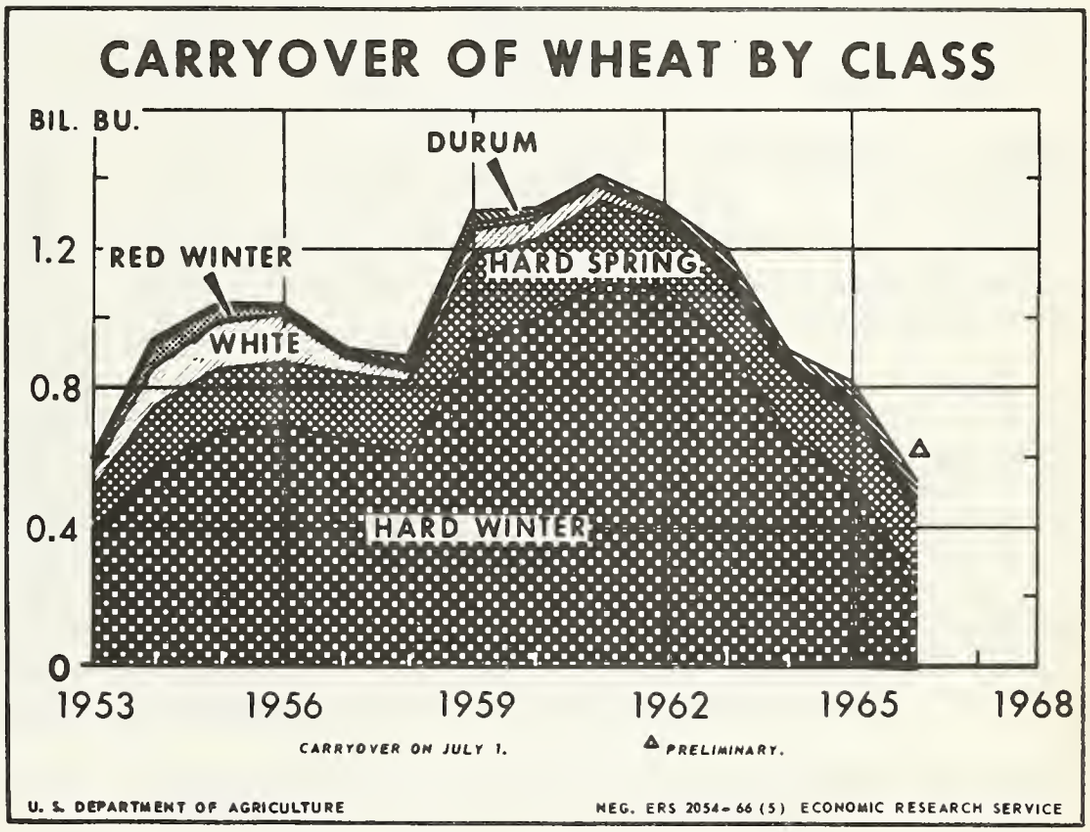


WHEAT SITUATION

WS-196 MAY 1966

The carryover of wheat on July 1, 1966, is expected to be some 250 to 275 million bushels below the 818 million of a year earlier. The composition of the carryover has changed drastically in recent years. Hard red winter wheat, which accounted for nearly 80 percent of the total in the early 1960's, may comprise half of the expected July 1, 1966 carryover. In contrast, the combined carryover of hard red spring and durum wheats may account for about one-half of the 1966 total, 3 times the proportion held in the early 1960's.



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Stocks Decline Sharply
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FOR 3 P.M. EDT RELEASE MAY 25

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PRESS SERVICE
OFFICE OF INFORMATION
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

Published four times a year by
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Offsetting this prospective smaller carryover is the potentially larger 1967 crop that could be forthcoming from the expanded acreage allotment announced on May 5, 1966. This was one of the earliest dates that an allotment was announced. It was announced early to enable farmers more time to plan for the 1967 crop. The 1967 allotment was set at 59.3 million acres, 7.7 million above that in effect for 1966. Further details, including the price support loan rate, will be announced no later than June.

The 1966 winter wheat crop in the Northern Hemisphere, Europe and the USSR is in satisfactory condition; however, drought has seriously reduced prospects in North Africa and in some nations of the Near East.

CURRENT SITUATION

April 1 Stocks Down Sharply

Total stocks of wheat in all positions on April 1, 1966, were placed at 901 million bushels by the Crop Reporting Board (table 1). The April 1 stocks were the lowest for that date since 1953 and 438 million bushels below those of January 1, 1966. Farm stocks accounted for 257 million bushels while off-farm stocks totaled 644 million. Off-farm stocks were down 287 million bushels from the 931 million in January while farm stocks were down by 151 million (table 14).

As of March 31, about 68 million bushels of wheat were outstanding under loan. Of this, 55.8 million bushels were on farms and the remainder in warehouses. In addition, 65.2 million bushels of old-crop wheat remained under reseal loans as of March 31--39.6 million bushels from the 1964 crop, 12.2 million from the 1963 crop, and 13.4 million from the 1962 crop. The Commodity Credit Corporation owned 450 million bushels on April 1, 1966.

Based on the total quantity of wheat under Government control or ownership on April 1, 1966--583 million bushels--and the stocks of all wheat of 901 million, "free" or privately held stocks of wheat on that date were estimated at 317 million bushels, same as that of a year earlier (table 1).

As of April 30, reports indicate that farmers redeemed a total of 117 million bushels of 1965-crop wheat with only 45 million remaining under loan; almost all on farms (table 10). About 3.3 million bushels of 1965-crop wheat had been resealed.

Loan Maturity Date Changes

The loan maturity date for 1966-crop wheat has been moved from March 31, 1967, to April 30, 1967, to extend redemption time period. Correspondingly, the last date for loan availability has been moved from January 31, 1967, to March 31, 1967. These dates apply to all States except Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. For these States, the loan availability and maturity dates are 1 month later.

1966 Reseal Program

Wheat from the 1963, 1964, and 1965 crops will be eligible for reseal in 1966-67. Under the reseal program, price-support loans on farm-stored grains are extended for 1 year beyond the maturity date effective for that crop. The 1962 crop reseal is not eligible for the 1966 reseal program. This reseal loan will mature upon demand by CCC, but no later than the end of the 1965-66 storage period for the crop.

Total Disappearance at High Level; Feed Estimate Raised

Disappearance of wheat during July-March 1965-66 totaled 1,245 million bushels, about 200 million above that period a year earlier (table 1). This high level implies that wheat feeding during the period reached 152 million bushels, up from 62 million a year earlier. The derived high rate of feeding is difficult to explain, particularly since domestic disappearance of feed grains has also been heavy. However, in some barley- and sorghum grain-producing States, the higher prices of these feed grains in relation to wheat had improved the competitive position of wheat for feeding.

The feed residual for January-March rose substantially relative to that derived for either of the first 2 quarters of the 1965-66 marketing year. Each of the first 3 quarters this year exceeded that of the comparable quarter in 1964-65. Last year, the feed residual was very small in April-June. If the residual to date this year is a true measure of total feeding for the year and no allowance is made for feeding in April-June, the residual would remain at the 152 million bushels presently indicated. Alternatively, if the earlier rate of feed use is substantiated and continued in April-June, the total for the entire 1965-66 marketing year could be even larger. Feed use for the 1965-66 marketing year is being carried tentatively at about the residual indicated for the July-March period.

There is some feeling, but no evidence, that the large residual quantity indicated by the stocks report may be partly due to the classification and reporting of CCC wheat in transit. Any wheat in transit and not included in the stocks report would be registered in the feed residual item. The in-transit item accounted for one-third of the CCC reported holdings on April 1 and one-quarter of their holdings on January 1, totaling about 150 million bushels on each of those dates. In the past, this figure has been sizeable but has not accounted for as large a proportion of the total. An orderly flow of wheat from CCC is being hampered by continuing boxcar shortages and this tends to increase the magnitude of the in-transit item. The large in-transit item also stems from the high level of redemptions of payment-in-kind certificates received under the export payment program. These redemptions totaled 191 million bushels during July-April compared with 78 million in those months of 1964-65, although total CCC sales and dispositions were only 26 million bushels larger this year.

The estimate of the quantity of wheat fed on farms where grown during 1965-66 was placed at 50 million bushels by the Crop Reporting Board in their May 1966 field and seed crops disposition report, 12 million larger than that reported fed in 1964-65 (table 15). Based on this report, it appears that hard red winter comprised 11 to 12 million bushels of the total for 1965-66, up from about 7 million a year earlier. Hard spring and durum combined accounted for 5 to 6 million bushels, compared with 2 to 3 million in 1964-65. The soft wheats changed little in feeding use; soft red totaled about 24 million bushels and white wheat about 8 or 9 million. Each was up only around 1 million from the 1964-65 level.

Exports Well Above Last Year

During July-April 1965-66, exports of wheat, including flour and products (wheat equivalent), are placed at 710 million bushels, based on inspection data and registrations for export payments. This was about 125 million bushels above a year earlier but the same as that exported during the same months in 1963-64 when the total export for the entire year reached a record 856 million bushels. On the basis of shipments to date, exports for 1965-66 are likely to total around 850 million bushels.

Of July-April exports, about 230 million bushels were under commercial terms while the remaining 480 million were under Government-financed programs (table 4). Commercial exports accounted for one-third of the total compared with one-fifth a year earlier.

India took 236 million bushels during July-April, almost all under Title I, P. L. 480 (table 6). During the same months in 1964-65, India received 185 million bushels; totaling 215 million bushels for the year. Japan continued as the major commercial buyer, taking 58 million bushels during July-April 1965-66, about 9 million more than in the same period a year earlier.

Based on export inspections and current registrations to date, export estimates by class have been revised (table 2.). The export estimate for hard spring has been raised since an increasing quantity is being shipped under Government programs to India.

Year-end Carryover Drops to 13-year Low

Disappearance (domestic and export) of wheat during July-April indicates that the total for all of 1965-66 may be around 1,600 million bushels. A disappearance this large would lower carryover on June 30, 1966 to around 555 million bushels, the smallest since 1952.

With an all wheat carryover of 555 million bushels, it is likely that the carryovers of both soft red and white wheat might be at relatively low levels (table 2). Ending carryovers of hard spring and durum may be somewhat below the beginning carryovers. The carryover of hard winter is expected to decline substantially.

Farm Price Well Above Loan

The season average price received by farmers for wheat during 1965-66, including an allowance for unredeemed loans and purchases, was estimated in early May at $1.34 per bushel. The estimate of $1.34 is 9 cents per bushel above the national average loan rate of $1.25 per bushel but is 3 cents below the season average price in 1964-65, a year when the loan was $1.30 (table 1).

Prices of the principal classes of wheat at major markets continue well above the loan (table 3). After declining slightly in late March, prices at most markets rallied in mid and late April except those of white wheat at Portland, which resisted the rise. By mid-May, prices of wheat at most markets were still considerably above the loan.

With the expected smaller supply and an anticipated heavy export demand in 1966-67, it is likely that prices will decline much less than usual during the main harvest period this summer. During the summer of 1965, the farm price of wheat was 3 cents over the loan at its lowest point. Similar strength is likely in the coming summer with prices somewhat higher relative to the loan.

PROSPECTS FOR 1966-67

Large 1966 Crop

The May crop report placed winter wheat production at nearly 1.1 billion bushels, 7 percent above last year and 10 percent above the 1960-64 average. Harvested acreage is estimated at 38.4 million acres and yield per acre at a near-record 28.4 bushels. The record yield of 28.6 bushels was established in 1958 on a harvested acreage of 41 million acres.

Crop conditions appear good throughout most winter wheat-producing regions. The 20-million-bushel reduction in the winter wheat estimate from April to May was mostly in hard winter wheat. That crop still may be around 60 to 70 million bushels above last year's 680 million. Production of soft red winter may total around 195 million bushels, somewhat above the 183 million harvested in 1965. White winter wheat production may total nearly as high as last year's 161-million-bushel harvest.

The intentions to plant report in mid-March indicated all spring wheat (durum, hard red spring, and white spring) production at around 280 million bushels from a planned seeded acreage of 11.6 million acres. Moisture conditions in the spring wheat areas have been generally favorable and, if anything, an excess of moisture has slowed planting.

Combining the winter and spring crop estimates, an all wheat crop of 1,370 million bushels is indicated. A crop of this size would be about 45 million bushels larger than that harvested in 1965 and the second largest of record.

Heavy 1966 Program Signup

About 85 percent of the 1966 wheat acreage allotment is enrolled in the 1966 program, virtually the same as the participation in the 1965 program. The intended voluntary diversion for payment in 1966 is placed at 2 million acres against 2.5 million similarly enrolled in 1965. The required diversion in 1966 is placed at 6.4 million acres (table 11). No diversion payment is made on this acreage which is over and above the allotment, but a producer must put this diverted acreage into a soil-conserving use as a condition to participate in the program and be eligible for marketing certificates and price support.

Heavy Disappearance; Prices Above Loan

A crop of 1,372 million and a carryover of around 555 million would provide a total supply for 1966-67 of 1,930 million bushels. (This includes an allowance for the usual small imports). This supply would be about 200 million bushels below that available during 1965-66 and the smallest since 1957-58.

With a level of domestic disappearance somewhat below that indicated for 1965-66, particularly feed use, and a continued heavy export movement, total disappearance in 1966-67 could be around 1.5 to 1.6 billion bushels. Exports might very well make up 850 to 900 million bushels of total disappearance with shipments to India becoming the major factor in the final export total. Commercial export prospects, at present, appear favorable and point to a continued high level of dollar sales. As a result of the currently indicated supply-disappearance balance, the carryover on June 30, 1967, could be as low as 350 to 400 million bushels.

Prices are expected to be above the loan rate if the generally strong demand continues and there is a further reduction in stocks in the 1966-67 marketing year. The national average price support loan rate for the 1966 crop is $1.25 per bushel. Prices could average higher relative to the loan in 1966-67 than the differential of 9 cents per bushel established in 1965-66.

1967 Acreage Allotment Increased; No Diversion

The Secretary of Agriculture announced on May 5, 1966, that there would be a 15 percent increase in the national wheat acreage allotment for 1967. This represents a regular allotment of 55 million acres plus small farm increases to make an effective allotment of 59.3 million acres. It amounts to an increase

of 7.7 million acres over the effective allotment of 51.6 million acres for 1966. The 1967 allotment is the largest in 6 years and means that wheat acreage on most farms in 1967 will be at a level equal to that in effect from 1955 through 1961. Production in 1967 is expected to range between 1.5 billion and 1.6 billion bushels, depending upon yields and other program features to be announced later. This compares with a 1966 wheat crop presently estimated at nearly 1.4 billion bushels.

In making the announcement the Secretary stated: "The strong demand for wheat exports both for dollars and for food assistance programs has reduced our stocks sharply. For the first time in 13 years, the June 30 carryover will be under 600 million bushels and stocks will be further reduced during the coming year despite good crop prospects."

The allotment was announced earlier than usual this year so that wheat producers would have more time to plan for the 1967 crop. The action came also in response to suggestions by Members of Congress, during debate last year on the 4-year Food and Agriculture Act of 1965, that early announcements be made once a long-term program was enacted.

There are, in effect, 2 acreage allotments for wheat under the law. The basic 1967-crop acreage allotment applicable to most wheat farms in major wheat-producing States is 55 million acres, compared with 47.8 million acres this year. Another allotment of slightly more than 4 million acres will be available to producers who planted small acreages under previous legislation which gave farmers an opportunity to plant wheat in excess of their farm allotment, up to 15 acres. The comparable total in 1966 was 3.8 million acres.

As in previous years, eligibility for price support loans and wheat marketing certificates is contingent upon the producer planting within his allotment and complying with other conservation or program provisions. However, because of the increased allotments, no acreage diversion will be required for participation in the 1967 program.

Further details of the 1967 wheat program, including State and farm allotments, price support, and marketing certificates will be announced shortly, but no later than June. Farmers can expect to have their 1967 farm allotment notice by July 1.

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

Canadian Wheat Situation

Reports from Canada indicated that farmers in that country intend to plant 29.6 million acres to wheat for harvest in 1966. This would be 1.3 million acres above last year's seeded acreage and only fractionally below the record seeded acreage of 29.7 million acres in 1964. Annual yields per acre fluctuate significantly in Canada where spring wheat predominates. In 1961, they averaged only 11.2 bushels per acre while in the following year they nearly doubled to 21.1 bushels. Assuming that the 1963-65 average of around 24 bushels per acre is attained on this intended acreage, a crop of 700 million bushels would be harvested.

Based on current estimates of exports and domestic use in 1965-66, the carryover at the end of the year, July 31, 1966, is placed at 450 million bushels. This carryover into 1966-67, along with the estimated new crop, would provide a total 1966-67 supply of 1,150 million bushels, somewhat below this year's 1,193 million.

In early March, the Canadian Wheat Board stated that its original agreement to sell from 112.0 million to 186.7 million bushels of wheat to Mainland China over a 3-year period had been revised. The new agreement provided that a minimum of 168 million bushels and a maximum of 280 million bushels would prevail for the 3-year period between August 1, 1966 and July 31, 1969. The first contract under the revised agreement called for the sale of 59.7 million bushels to China during the first 5 months (August-December 1966) of the new crop year. Of this quantity, 37.3 million bushels will be shipped from Pacific coast ports and 22.4 million from St. Lawrence River/Atlantic ports. The grades concerned will be predominantly grades No. 4 and 5 Northern wheat with limited quantities of No. 3 Northern and durum wheat.

As in previous sales contracts, payment terms will be 25 percent cash when each vessel is loaded and 75 percent payable in 18 months with interest. The deferred payment portion is made possible by a guarantee of payment to the Canadian Wheat Board by the Government of Canada.

In another export development, Canada announced on March 24 that under an expanded food aid program it would send India approximately 1 million tons of wheat and flour during 1966 as grant aid to meet the critical food shortage in that country. India has already received $15 million worth of Canadian food aid so far in 1966, including about $10 million worth of wheat.

Northern Hemisphere Wheat Prospects 1/

Wheat harvest prospects of Northern Hemisphere countries are varied. Except in Canada and possibly the USSR, winter wheat acreages are below those of 1965. Continued above-normal precipitation since last November generally has built up soil moisture reserves so that crops of the Western Hemisphere, Europe, and USSR are in quite satisfactory condition. However, drought has seriously reduced wheat prospects in North Africa and in some nations of the Near East.

Despite an indicated decline in U. S. acreage of all wheat in 1966-67, a larger crop is forecast. The winter wheat crop is estimated at 1.1 billion bushels, 7 percent above 1965.

In the northern tier countries of West Europe, wheat acreages generally were reduced by an early winter and continued wet weather into the spring. In most of the countries, however, crop conditions are generally satisfactory.

Wheat acreage of the European Economic Community (EEC) nations declined, except in Italy and possibly the Netherlands. France's acreage, as of April 1, was indicated at 9.9 million acres, down 11 percent from that indicated for 1965 as of the same date a year earlier. Excessive moisture in February and a shortage of seed for spring wheat varieties prevented making up reduced fall seedings. However, winter wheat has made good growth and crop conditions continue to be favorable. In Italy, the second largest wheat producer in the EEC, conditions have been favorable for wheat since the beginning of the season. Acreage is larger than last year's 10.6 million acres and, with continuing good supplies of moisture, production may be as large as last year's bumper crop of 349 million bushels.

Despite West Germany's plans to expand winter wheat acreage, wet weather has reduced the planting of winter wheat. Continued precipitation since mid-November also has hampered spring seeding. Winter wheat acreage in the Netherlands was only slightly smaller than in 1965 and spring plantings were expected to bring the 1966 acreage up to about last year's level of 391,000 acres. Production is expected to be near the 26.5 million bushels of 1965. Belgium, however, had a sharp decline in winter wheat acreage, and crop conditions in April were less favorable than in 1965.

Although U. K. farmers planned to seed as much wheat acreage as the expanded 1965 wheat acreage of 2.6 million acres, wet weather hindered both fall and spring planting. The crop condition is generally satisfactory.

1/ Prepared in the Grain and Feed Division, FAS.

Sweden's harvest is expected to be the smallest in 3 years. Acreage is forecast at 578,000 acres, 19 percent below that of 1965. Unusually severe and prolonged cold weather caused heavy winter losses.

Portugal's acreage was also sharply reduced. Above-normal rain hindered field preparation for fall sowing, and it is almost certain production will be less than in 1965. Acreage in Greece, estimated at 2.4 million acres, is 9 percent less than the estimated total on the same date of 1965. Although conditions are favorable and yield prospects better than last year, production may be 7 percent below the bumper 1965 crop. If weather continues favorable through May, Turkey expects to harvest a record wheat crop.

Water shortages have seriously reduced wheat production in countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea on the south and east. Dry weather from November into February brought drought to Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. The crop estimate for Morocco is equal to only about two-thirds of the 48 million bushels harvested in 1965.

In western Algeria, the wheat crop is reported to be a total loss, but in the eastern part conditions are favorable. The estimated wheat crop will be the smallest since 1961, when about 23 million bushels were produced. Tunisia's 1966 crop is reported at about half the bumper harvest of 19 million bushels in 1965. A good crop in the eastern part of Libya offsets to a large extent the drought-affected wheat of the Tripolitania region so that Libya's total harvest is not expected to be much below that of 1965. Rainfall has also been inadequate in Iraq, Israel, and Syria and wheat production in these countries is expected to decline significantly from that of 1965.

Winter wheat crop conditions in the Soviet Union are very good in some of the principal producing areas. Precipitation has been adequate, and the crop came through the winter in good shape.

The wheat harvest in Pakistan is not as small as had been predicted. Despite the drought, an expanded acreage was planted before dry weather set in. Timely rains in the latter part of the growing season resulted in an estimated output of approximately 146 million bushels compared with the unusually large crop of 165 million in 1965.

Japan's 1966 wheat acreage, officially estimated at a little over 1 million acres, is down nearly 100,000 acres from 1965. Production is forecast at 37 million bushels, a decrease of about 10 million bushels from 1965.

THE RYE SITUATION

April Stocks Up

U. S. stocks of rye on April 1 totaled 24.7 million bushels, about 40 percent above a year earlier and the largest April 1 holdings since 1944. Off-farm stocks accounted for 60 percent compared with 46 percent a year earlier. Total farm stocks on April 1 were only slightly higher than a year ago. Approximately 9.7 million bushels of the total stocks were either Government owned or under Government loan. Privately owned (free) stocks totaled 15 million bushels compared with 12 million on April 1 last year (table 19).

Exports during the first 3 quarters of the 1965-66 marketing year totaled 1.7 million bushels, compared with 1.5 million a year earlier. Based on exports and inspections to date, total exports for 1965-66 are now placed at 4 million bushels.

Food use of rye for 1965-66 is estimated at 5.0 million bushels. For the first 3 quarters, food use totaled 4.0 million bushels--up slightly from a year earlier. Total consumption of rye for food has been trending upwards since reaching a low of 4.4 million bushels in 1961. Per capita consumption has remained fairly stable, continuing at a low level ranging between 1 and 2 pounds.

The May 1966 field and seed crops disposition report shows estimated rye fed or to be fed on farms where grown at 3.6 million bushels for 1965-66 compared with 3.9 million for last year. Total use of rye for feed in 1965-66 is estimated at 12.0 million bushels, up slightly from a year earlier. The continuing low prices of rye would seem to substantiate this level of feeding, despite the reduction in feed use of rye on farms where grown (table 19).

Total domestic disappearance of rye during July-March 1965-66 was about the same as the year-earlier level of 21.2 million bushels. For the entire year it is expected to be slightly above last year's use of 26.0 million bushels. The June 30, 1966, carryover is now estimated at 16.6 million bushels, substantially above last year's level and that of any recent year.

Price Support Activity Increases

The quantity of rye put under loan from the 1965 crop totaled 5.9 million bushels, up from 5.2 million put under from the 1964 crop a year earlier. Loan redemptions have been somewhat higher this year than last; subsequently, the amount that will be taken over by the CCC may be down from last year's total.

In all States, the closing date for loan applications for the 1966 crop has been announced as March 31, 1967, with maturity date set on April 30.

Domestic sales and dispositions of rye by CCC from July 1965 through April 1966 totaled 1.2 million bushels compared with 117,000 during the year-earlier period. Export sales and dispositions were also up, totaling 1.5 million bushels compared with 373,000 during the first 10 months of 1964-65. All of the 1.5 million bushels that moved for export was under the Payment-in-Kind Program.

Rye Prices Lower

The season average price received by farmers in 1965-66 is now estimated at 96 cents per bushel, about 6 cents per bushel below the year-earlier farm price. There was a 5-cent-per-bushel reduction in the 1965 crop loan rate from the previous year's level of $1.07. The national average price support loan rate for 1966-crop rye is set at $1.02 per bushel, unchanged from the 1965 level. The market price of No. 2 rye at Minneapolis has been averaging 5 to 10 cents under the effective terminal loan.

Rye Acreage Off in Northern Hemisphere

A decrease is indicated in the prospective 1966 harvested acreage of rye in the Northern Hemisphere countries. Crops in early May appear to be in fair to good condition. Canada's intended acreage of 679,000 acres is 66,000 acres below the 1965 area. Planted acreage of rye in the United States, indicated in December 1965, is 9 percent smaller than the acreage for the 1965 crop. The condition of U. S. rye as of May 1 was 2 points above average, reflecting the adequate moisture conditions in most of the rye-producing area. Growth and development are generally good and winterkill apparently was light.

Planted acreage of rye is generally down in the EEC countries. Crop conditions point to a low outturn for 1966, possibly below the reduced 1965 production. West Germany's acreage is down 4 percent from the 1965 level of 2.8 million acres; production may be at the low level of 1965. Rye acreage in France is 6 percent below the 1965 acreage of 539,000 acres with lower total production expected. Belgium's acreage is down 9 percent, and the general crop condition is decidedly less favorable than in 1965. In the Netherlands, rye acreage declined 14 percent from the 1965 level.

In East Europe, a 4-percent decrease in Poland's rye acreage offset acreage increases in other countries. Rumania's acreage is up with a production increase forecast. Bulgaria's acreage is slightly larger.

The Wheat Situation is published in February, May, July, and October.

The July issue is scheduled for release August 8, 1966

Table 2.- Wheat: Estimated supply and distribution by classes, United States, average 1958-62 and annual 1963-65
(Note.-Figures by classes in this table, except production, are only approximations)

Item	Hard winter	Red winter	Hard spring	Durum	White	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Average 1958-62						
Carryover, July 1	948	15	219	18	45	1,245
Production	708	179	173	34	159	1,253
Imports 1/	---	---	7	---	---	7
Supply	1,656	194	399	52	204	2,505
Exports 1/	380	47	42	6	121	596
Domestic disappearance 2/	263	133	140	24	42	602
Carryover, June 30	1,013	14	217	22	41	1,307
1963-64						
Carryover, July 1, 1963	936	5	195	46	13	1,195
Production	545	219	161	51	166	1,142
Imports 1/	---	---	4	---	---	4
Supply	1,481	224	360	97	179	2,341
Exports 1/	562	84	48	29	136	859
Domestic disappearance 2/	249	136	132	27	37	581
Carryover, June 30, 1964	670	4	180	41	6	901
1964-65 3/						
Carryover, July 1, 1964	670	4	180	41	6	901
Production	636	226	181	67	181	1,291
Imports 1/	---	---	2	---	---	2
Supply	1,306	230	363	108	187	2,194
Exports 1/	502	80	24	9	113	728
Domestic disappearance 2/	270	143	139	32	64	648
Carryover, June 30, 1965	534	7	200	67	10	818
1965-66 3/ 4/						
Carryover, July 1, 1965	534	7	200	67	10	818
Production	680	183	211	69	184	1,327
Imports 1/	---	---	2	---	---	2
Supply	1,214	190	413	136	194	2,147
Exports 1/	595	40	80	32	103	850
Domestic disappearance 2/	334	143	150	40	75	742
Carryover, June 30, 1966	285	7	183	64	16	555

1/ Imports and exports are of wheat, including flour and other products in terms of wheat. 2/ Wheat used for food (in the United States and U. S. territories, and by the military both at home and abroad), feed, seed and industry. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Partly projected.

Table 3 .- Wheat and rye: Farm, cash, export, and support prices per bushel, major markets and ports, specified months and days, 1965-66 1/

Commodity and market	Monthly average price					Daily price comparisons					
		1966				May 13, 1965			May 12, 1966		
	April 1965	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Price	Effective support 2/ 3/	Price above support	Price	Effective support 3/	Price above support
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Wheat											
All wheat: U. S. average received by farmers	1.34	1.41	1.43	1.41	1.39	---	---	---	---	---	---
No. 1 Hard Red Winter											
Kansas City, ordinary protein	1.53	1.64	1.63	1.62	1.63	1.50	1.53	-.03	1.68	1.43	.25
Kansas City, 13% protein	1.57	1.72	1.71	1.72	1.74	1.56	n.a.	n.a.	1.80	1.475	.32
Gulf Ports, ord. protein, export	1.68	1.82	1.83	1.81	1.83	1.63	---	---	1.86	---	---
" " , " " , net export	1.61	1.58	1.61	1.60	1.60	1.63	---	---	1.60	---	---
Eastern Soft											
No. 2 Red Winter											
Chicago	1.49	1.71	1.71	1.63	1.64	1.48	1.56	-.08	1.64	1.48	.16
St. Louis	1.54	1.73	1.74	1.66	1.66	1.44	1.56	-.12	1.63	1.48	.15
Baltimore, export	1.67	1.86	1.86	1.76	1.76	1.67	---	---	1.74	---	---
" , net export	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.62	1.58	1.67	---	---	1.58	---	---
No. 2 White, Toledo	1.44	1.74	1.73	1.64	1.61	1.44	---	---	1.61	---	---
No. 1 Dk. Northern Spring, Minneapolis											
Ordinary protein	1.74	1.75	1.75	1.72	1.74	1.76	1.63	.13	1.76	1.58	.18
13% protein	1.76	1.78	1.77	1.74	1.76	1.78	n.a.	n.a.	1.78	1.625	.16
15% protein	1.78	1.88	1.92	1.89	1.86	1.79	n.a.	n.a.	1.86	1.685	.18
No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Minneapolis	1.63	1.68	1.73	1.68	1.62	1.63	1.73	-.10	1.61	1.63	-.02
White, Pacific Northwest											
No. 1 Soft, Portland	1.52	1.60	1.57	1.51	1.53	1.54	1.47	.07	1.52	1.44	.08
No. 2 Western, export	1.54	1.62	1.60	1.55	1.56	1.57	---	---	1.55	---	---
" " " , net export	1.51	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.64	1.54	---	---	1.64	---	---
Rye											
U. S. average received by farmers	.92	.98	.99	.94	.94	---	---	---	---	---	---
No. 2, Minneapolis	1.16	1.23	1.21	1.16	1.14	1.18	1.29	-.11	1.10	1.24	-.14

1/ Cash grain prices are on-track cash prices established at the close of the market. The effective support price is the established terminal support less the storage charges to the maturity date of the price support loan. Export prices are basis prompt or 30-day shipment. Net export prices are derived by subtracting export payment rates. The export marketing certificate is included in the computation of the net export price. Wheat used for domestic food must be accompanied by a domestic marketing certificate which is not included in the domestic prices shown. 2/ Not available for high-protein wheats since quality premiums are based on a combination of sedimentation tests and protein tests. 3/ Not applicable if market is not an established price support terminal or if the price is an export price.

Table 4.- Wheat and flour: Current indicators of export movement, by program, coastal area and class of wheat, July-April 1964-65 and 1965-66

Period, program, and coastal area	Wheat (grain only)-Inspections for export 1/							Flour (wheat equivalent)-Registrations of export sales 2/
	Hard Winter	Red Winter	Hard Spring	Durum	White	Mixed	Total	
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
July-April 1964-65*								
Commercial	43.6	18.2	11.6	4.7	29.0	.7	107.8	15.0
Government Programs:								
CCC Credit	.4	.9	.4	---	---	---	1.7	---
Title I-P.L. 480	304.8	11.7	.1	---	41.1	3/	357.7	25.3
Title IV-P.L. 480	14.5	23.1	.2	---	1.0	---	38.8	.3
A.I.D.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.4
Barter	4.5	---	.3	---	---	---	4.8	.2
Donations	11.3	.9	.5	---	.6	---	13.3	33.2
Total	379.1	54.8	13.1	4.7	71.7	.7	524.1	74.4
July-April 1965-66								
Commercial	102.5	22.4	34.5	25.6	34.2	.5	219.7	13.6
Government Programs:								
CCC Credit	2.9	.9	.4	.9	2.1	---	7.2	---
Title I-P.L. 480	245.5	4.7	16.6	1.1	53.2	---	321.1	16.7
Title IV-P.L. 480	44.9	5.3	1.3	---	1.3	---	52.8	7.9
A.I.D.	3/	---	---	---	---	---	3/	.1
Barter	27.9	.5	1.6	---	.2	---	30.2	---
Donations	18.0	3/	1.7	---	---	---	19.7	29.4
Total	441.7	33.8	56.1	27.6	91.0	.5	650.7	67.7
July-April 1964-65*								
Coastal areas:								
Great Lakes	.8	8.8	4.1	.5	1.6	---	15.8	
Atlantic	4.8	19.6	3.0	3.2	4.4	---	35.0	NOT
Gulf	335.9	26.4	3.3	1.0	---	.5	367.1	AVAILABLE
Pacific	37.6	---	2.7	3/	65.7	.2	106.2	
Total	379.1	54.8	13.1	4.7	71.7	.7	524.1	
July-April 1965-66								
Coastal areas:								
Great Lakes	---	4.2	7.9	6.8	1.6	---	20.5	
Atlantic	1.1	8.8	23.7	13.5	4.3	---	51.4	
Gulf	386.4	20.8	9.4	7.2	.1	.3	424.2	
Pacific	54.2	---	15.1	.1	85.0	.2	154.6	
Total	441.7	33.8	56.1	27.6	91.0	.5	650.7	

1/ Based on weekly reports of inspection for export. Does not include rail or truck movement to Canada or Mexico.

2/ Registrations of sales under the Cash Payment Flour Export Program (GR-346) for period ending on Saturday nearest to end of month shown. Flour inspections are not available nor are registrations of flour broken down by class of wheat from which the flour was milled.

3/ Less than 50,000 bushels.

*Does not reflect minor revisions shown in Grain Market News which were not broken down by programs.

Table 5 .- Wheat: U. S. inspections for export, by programs and country of destination, July-April 1964-65

Country	Commercial	CCC Credit	P.L. 480 Title I	Barter	Donations 1/	P.L. 480 Title IV	A.I.D.	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Lake Ports								
Canada	10,753	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,753
Transshipments	7,908	---	---	---	---	2,237	---	10,145
Difference	+2,845	---	---	---	---	-2,237	---	+608
Guatemala	1,109	---	---	388	87	---	---	1,584
El Salvador	801	---	---	---	---	---	---	801
Honduras	599	---	---	---	---	---	---	599
Panama	715	---	---	---	---	---	---	715
Chile	---	---	---	---	---	5,058	---	5,058
Haiti	1,313	453	---	---	---	---	---	1,766
Nicaragua	354	---	---	---	---	---	---	354
Colombia	1,102	---	383	1,695	334	---	---	3,514
Venezuela	7,456	37	---	---	---	---	---	7,493
Ecuador	222	---	105	---	---	468	---	795
Peru	1,489	---	454	768	---	---	---	2,711
Brazil	---	---	38,452	---	757	---	---	39,209
Soviet Union	1,677	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,677
United Kingdom	2.967	383	---	---	---	---	---	3,350
Turkey	1,097	---	8,401	---	---	---	---	9,498
Netherlands	8,961	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,961
France	2,743	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,743
Spain	1,481	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,481
West Germany	838	---	---	---	---	---	---	838
Poland	---	---	1,246	---	---	---	---	1,246
Italy	2,693	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,693
Yugoslavia	---	---	2,794	---	---	32,959	---	35,753
Sudan	669	---	1,658	423	154	---	---	2,904
Iran	503	---	6,688	---	---	---	---	7,191
Israel	---	---	3,115	828	1,482	---	---	5,425
Afghanistan	---	---	---	---	1,359	---	---	1,359
India	---	---	182,825	52	2,083	---	---	184,960
Pakistan	---	---	52,527	32	583	---	---	53,142
Philippines	5,640	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,640
Korea	---	---	12,397	---	4	---	---	12,401
Canary Islands	1,333	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,333
Taiwan (Formosa)	1,883	---	8,623	---	290	---	---	10,796
Japan	48,740	---	---	---	---	---	---	48,740
Nigeria	2,064	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,064
UAR (Egypt)	---	821	30,598	---	---	---	---	31,419
Portugal	1,807	---	1,133	---	---	1,411	---	4,351
Other	4,669	---	6,264	657	6,160	1,132	---	18,882
Grand total	107,770	1,694	357,663	4,843	13,293	38,791	---	524,054

Based on weekly reports of inspections for export by licensed grain inspectors and does not include rail and truck movement to Canada or Mexico.

1/ Includes Title II and III.

Table 6.- Wheat: U. S. inspections for export, by programs and country of destination, July-April 1965-66

COUNTRY	COMMERCIAL SALES	PL-480				CCC CREDIT	BARTER	TOTAL
		TITLE I	TITLE II	TITLE III	TITLE IV			
	1,000 BUSHELS							
Algeria	2,681	-	-	919	4,406	-	112	8,118
Afghanistan	-	-	3,417	-	-	-	-	3,417
Azores	404	-	-	-	-	-	323	727
Belgium	8,362	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,362
Brazil	-	12,942	-	-	1,771	-	14,693	29,406
Chile	-	3,140	-	2	-	-	4,267	7,409
Colombia	3,248	-	-	224	-	-	1,841	5,313
Dominican Rep.	527	-	-	-	433	-	265	1,225
Ecuador	545	205	-	-	145	-	79	974
Formosa (Taiwan)	3,000	4,519	991	-	694	-	-	9,204
France	9,257	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,257
Germany, West	6,903	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,903
Guatemala	1,127	-	-	-	-	-	427	1,554
Haiti	1,147	-	-	-	-	480	-	1,627
Honduras	714	-	-	-	-	-	56	770
Hong Kong	495	-	-	-	-	-	-	495
India	1,312	230,795	120	1,672	-	2,101	-	236,000
Iran	1,497	2,563	-	-	5,612	-	-	9,672
Ireland	1,258	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,258
Israel	-	6,003	-	-	-	-	1,579	7,582
Italy	7,083	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,083
Japan	58,549	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,549
Korea	-	7,429	3,959	-	-	-	-	11,388
Lebanon	2,515	-	-	-	-	3,292	-	5,807
Netherlands	46,309	-	-	-	-	813	-	47,122
Nigeria	2,931	-	503	-	-	-	-	3,434
Okinawa	1,064	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,064
Pakistan	-	25,764	3,688	106	1,174	-	-	1/30,751
Panama	830	-	-	-	-	-	-	830
Peru	724	-	-	303	-	-	5,539	6,566
Philippine Rep.	11,808	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,808
Portugal	3,178	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,178
Saudi Arabia	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	460
Spain	857	-	-	-	-	-	-	857
Tunisia	961	-	1,302	-	-	-	-	2,263
Turkey	-	3,572	-	-	-	-	-	3,572
UAR (Egypt)	-	23,487	-	-	-	437	-	23,924
United Kingdom	15,591	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,591
Venezuela	10,127	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,127
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	38,239	-	-	38,239
Other	14,293	658	2,025	495	278	45	1,058	18,852
GRAND TOTAL	219,757	321,077	16,005	3,721	52,752	7,168	30,239	650,738

Based on weekly reports of inspections for export by licensed grain inspectors and does not include rail and truck movement to Canada or Mexico.

1/ Includes 19,000 bushels A.I.D.

Table 7 .- Wheat: Weighted average cash price per bushel, specified markets, January-May 1965 and 1966

Month and date		All classes and grades, six markets		No. 1 Hard Winter, Kansas City		No. 1 Dark N. Spring, Minneapolis		No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Minneapolis		No. 2 Soft Red Winter, St. Louis		No. 1 Soft White, Portland 1/	
		1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month													
January		1.70	1.75	1.64	1.66	1.80	1.86	1.74	1.84	2/1.57	---	1.49	1.60
February		1.69	1.77	1.62	1.65	1.80	1.89	1.72	1.86	1.54	---	1.50	1.57
March		1.69	1.74	1.58	1.64	1.80	1.87	1.74	1.87	---	2/1.50	1.50	1.51
April		1.67	1.72	1.55	1.66	1.81	1.84	1.70	1.80	---	---	1.52	1.53
Week ended													
February	25	1.67	1.76	1.59	1.65	1.79	1.89	1.71	1.87	---	---	1.50	1.52
March	4	1.69	1.75	1.60	1.63	1.81	1.92	1.74	1.87	---	---	1.50	1.51
	12	1.71	1.77	1.60	1.64	1.82	1.97	1.76	1.90	---	---	1.50	1.52
	18	1.69	1.77	1.57	1.65	1.79	1.89	1.74	1.88	---	---	1.50	1.51
	25	1.67	1.72	1.56	1.64	1.79	1.85	1.73	1.86	---	---	1.50	1.51
April	1	1.67	1.69	1.56	1.62	1.81	1.80	1.72	1.85	---	2/1.50	1.50	1.52
	8	1.67	1.71	1.55	1.64	1.80	1.82	1.70	1.84	---	---	1.52	1.54
	15	1.67	1.71	1.60	1.64	1.79	1.81	1.72	1.79	---	---	1.54	1.53
	22	1.65	1.73	1.57	1.66	1.82	1.84	1.70	1.74	---	---	1.53	1.52
	29	1.68	1.74	1.52	1.68	1.83	1.86	1.70	1.78	---	---	1.51	1.52
May	6	1.69	1.76	1.51	1.70	1.79	1.86	1.71	1.78	---	---	1.51	1.51
	13	1.67	1.75	1.52	1.70	1.81	1.83	1.72	1.81	---	---	1.53	1.52

1/ Average of daily cash quotations. 2/ One car.

Table 8 .- Wheat: Average closing price per bushel of July futures, specified markets, January-May, 1965 and 1966

Month and date		Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis 1/	
		1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month							
January		1.44	1.62	1.47	1.55	1.68	1.73
February		1.46	1.59	1.48	1.55	1.70	1.73
March		1.43	1.55	1.45	1.52	1.68	1.68
April		1.42	1.58	1.44	1.55	1.68	1.70
Week ended							
February	25	1.45	1.59	1.47	1.55	1.69	1.71
March	4	1.45	1.56	1.47	1.53	1.70	1.71
	12	1.44	1.56	1.46	1.53	1.69	1.69
	18	1.43	1.55	1.44	1.52	1.67	1.68
	25	1.42	1.54	1.45	1.52	1.68	1.66
April	1	1.43	1.55	1.45	1.52	1.67	1.66
	8	1.43	1.57	1.44	1.53	1.68	1.68
	15	1.43	1.57	1.45	1.54	1.68	1.69
	22	1.42	1.58	1.44	1.56	1.69	1.71
	29	1.40	1.59	1.42	1.56	1.68	1.72
May	6	1.40	1.58	1.43	1.57	1.67	1.71
	13	1.41	1.60	1.43	1.61	1.70	1.72

1/ June futures; July futures discontinued.

Table 9 .- Wheat and flour: Price relationships at milling centers, year beginning July, 1959-65

Year and month	At Kansas City					At Minneapolis				
	Cost of wheat to produce 100 lb. of flour 1/	Wholesale price of- Bakery flour per 100 lb. 2/	Wholesale price of- Byproducts obtained 100 lb. flour 3/	Wholesale price of- Total products: Actual	Wholesale price of- Total products: Over cost of wheat	Cost of wheat to produce 100 lb. of flour 1/	Wholesale price of- Bakery flour per 100 lb. 2/	Wholesale price of- Byproducts obtained 100 lb. flour 3/	Wholesale price of- Total products: Actual	Wholesale price of- Total products: Over cost of wheat
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1959-60	4.83	5.03	.60	5.63	.80	5.11	5.44	.61	6.05	.94
1960-61	4.77	5.04	.58	5.62	.85	4.92	5.36	.61	5.97	1.05
1961-62	5.13	5.37	.58	5.95	.82	5.43	5.70	.61	6.31	.88
1962-63	5.47	5.65	.68	6.33	.86	5.61	5.92	.68	6.60	.99
1963-64	4.99	5.25	.67	5.92	.93	5.20	5.52	.66	6.18	.98
1964-65	5.33	5.41	.70	6.11	.78	5.64	5.68	.70	6.38	.74
1963-64										
July	4.77	4.97	.69	5.66	.89	5.24	5.39	.64	6.03	.79
August	4.83	4.90	.67	5.57	.74	5.02	5.01	.64	5.65	.63
September	5.04	5.28	.74	6.02	.98	5.29	5.55	.68	6.23	.94
October	5.22	5.47	.71	6.18	.96	5.45	5.72	.65	6.37	.92
November	5.18	5.45	.75	6.20	1.02	5.38	5.74	.70	6.44	1.06
December	5.20	5.23	.81	6.04	.84	5.36	5.52	.81	6.33	.97
January	5.22	5.25	.74	5.99	.77	5.31	5.54	.72	6.26	.95
February	5.18	5.30	.63	5.93	.75	5.20	5.56	.61	6.17	.97
March	5.06	5.15	.61	5.76	.70	5.06	5.31	.61	5.92	.86
April	5.24	5.40	.66	6.06	.82	5.13	5.60	.67	6.27	1.14
May	5.11	5.25	.53	5.78	.67	5.29	5.48	.56	6.04	.75
June	3.97	5.33	.57	5.90	1.93	4.70	5.78	.60	6.38	1.68
1964-65										
July	5.34	5.64	.58	6.22	.88	5.52	5.98	.59	6.57	1.05
August	5.40	5.51	.62	6.13	.73	5.52	5.77	.59	6.36	.84
September	5.47	5.49	.66	6.15	.68	5.61	5.67	.63	6.30	.69
October	5.45	5.49	.69	6.18	.73	5.71	5.74	.68	6.42	.71
November	5.49	5.48	.70	6.18	.69	5.73	5.77	.68	6.45	.72
December	5.43	5.39	.86	6.25	.82	5.70	5.62	.82	6.44	.74
January	5.38	5.39	.77	6.16	.78	5.68	5.61	.75	6.36	.68
February	5.38	5.31	.71	6.02	.64	5.67	5.59	.70	6.29	.62
March	5.27	5.30	.73	6.03	.76	5.65	5.56	.75	6.31	.66
April	5.18	5.28	.74	6.02	.84	5.63	5.59	.81	6.40	.77
May	5.13	5.26	.63	5.89	.76	5.65	5.57	.68	6.25	.60
June	5.15	5.36	.67	6.03	.88	5.61	5.74	.68	6.42	.81
1965-66										
July	5.52	5.65	.68	6.33	.81	5.86	6.01	.71	6.72	.86
August	5.68	5.61	.66	6.27	.59	5.70	5.94	.67	6.61	.91
September	5.72	5.57	.68	6.25	.53	5.81	5.88	.71	6.59	.78
October	5.77	5.60	.67	6.27	.50	5.79	5.98	.67	6.65	.86
November	5.75	5.62	.75	6.37	.62	5.86	5.99	.76	6.75	.89
December	5.72	5.62	.77	6.39	.67	5.86	5.96	.77	6.73	.87
January	5.63	5.62	.79	6.41	.78	5.88	5.99	.80	6.79	.91
February	5.61	5.57	.86	6.43	.82	5.92	5.99	.76	6.75	.83
March	5.63	5.54	.73	6.27	.64	5.86	5.91	.74	6.65	.79
April	5.68	4/5.54	.70	6.24	.56	5.84	4/5.90	.73	6.63	.79

1/ Based on 73 percent extraction rate, cost of 2.28 bushels: At Kansas City, No. 1 Hard Winter, 13 percent protein, and at Minneapolis, No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, simple average of 13 percent and 15 percent protein. Includes domestic certificate beginning July 1964. 2/ Quoted as 95 percent patent at Kansas City and standard patent at Minneapolis, bulk basis. 3/ Assumes 50-50 millfeed distribution between bran and shorts or middlings, bulk basis. 4/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of Consumer and Marketing Service and Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Table 10.- Wheat: 1965 crop outstanding under loan and crops under reseal loan, by States, as of April 30, 1966

State	Under loan and reseal as of April 30, 1966							
	1965 crop outstanding under loan			Crops remaining under reseal				
	Warehouse stored	Farm stored	Total	1965 crop	1964 crop	1963 crop	1962 crop	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
California	---	5.5	5.5	---	10.7	---	4.7	15.4
Colorado	---	121.7	121.7	137.3	518.0	23.4	14.6	693.3
Georgia	---	2.9	2.9	---	---	--	---	---
Idaho	---	1,431.5	1,431.5	258.0	417.6	34.5	34.2	744.3
Illinois	.5	17.8	18.3	---	---	---	---	---
Indiana	---	7.4	7.4	---	---	---	---	---
Kansas	.8	795.7	796.5	427.3	2,393.6	710.4	1,106.9	4,638.2
Maryland	---	1.4	1.4	---	---	---	---	---
Michigan	.8	18.1	18.9	---	9.5	---	---	9.5
Minnesota	---	1,807.6	1,807.6	222.8	1,100.3	663.8	389.9	2,376.8
Missouri	---	25.0	25.0	---	---	---	---	---
Montana	.5	9,598.8	9,599.3	129.3	5,691.5	2,103.5	1,765.4	9,689.7
Nebraska	2.0	1,672.3	1,674.3	21.8	3,890.1	1,132.6	1,198.8	6,243.3
Nevada	---	31.1	31.1	2.6	---	---	---	2.6
New Jersey	---	.9	.9	---	---	---	---	---
New Mexico	.5	11.7	12.2	4.9	5.4	2.0	10.9	23.2
New York	---	13.4	13.4	---	---	---	---	---
North Carolina	---	1.6	1.6	---	---	---	---	---
North Dakota	1.6	21,684.2	21,685.8	2.6	16,997.0	5,278.1	4,919.2	27,196.9
Ohio	1.1	8.5	9.6	---	6.3	---	---	6.3
Oklahoma	1/	85.7	85.7	7.2	47.1	10.0	10.8	75.1
Oregon	.3	1,252.9	1,253.2	140.4	549.0	103.2	237.9	1,030.5
Pennsylvania	---	2.0	2.0	---	---	---	---	---
South Dakota	---	4,535.4	4,535.4	360.6	4,771.0	1,768.8	1,577.6	8,478.0
Tennessee	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Texas	4.2	15.1	19.3	14.5	---	---	---	14.5
Utah	---	3.6	3.6	---	---	---	---	---
Virginia	---	1.4	1.4	---	---	---	---	---
Washington	.3	1,721.0	1,721.3	1,545.7	920.3	56.4	317.9	2,840.3
Wisconsin	---	.6	.6	---	---	---	---	---
Wyoming	1/	34.6	34.6	29.0	158.3	---	---	187.3
Total	12.6	44,909.4	44,922.0	3,304.0	37,485.7	11,886.7	11,588.8	64,265.2

1/ Less than 50 bushels.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Policy and Program Appraisal Division.

Table 11.- 1966 Wheat Program signup: Effective allotment, allotment on enrolled farms and intended voluntary diversion

Class of wheat and State	Effective allotment on all farms 1/	Allotment on enrolled farms: Total: Actual	Allotment on enrolled farms: Total: As a percentage of allotment on all farms	Allotment on enrolled farms: Electing to exceed allotment 2/	Intended voluntary diversion 3/: Actual	Intended voluntary diversion 3/: As a percentage of allotment on enrolled farms
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
White (Western)						
Arizona	38.4	20.8	54	---	6.4	31
California	359.1	243.8	68	1.3	36.1	15
Idaho	1,051.2	927.6	88	3.5	23.1	2
Nevada	15.2	9.7	64	---	1.3	13
Oregon	757.1	679.7	90	4.2	20.8	3
Washington	1,763.9	1,658.8	94	29.4	15.1	1
Total	3,984.9	3,540.4	89	38.4	102.8	3
Hard Spring and Durum						
Minnesota	892.1	676.5	76	4/	.3	5/
Montana	3,454.6	3,307.3	96	100.6	44.2	1
South Dakota	2,363.7	2,191.9	93	16.6	45.4	2
North Dakota	6,304.6	5,984.2	95	7.8	15.0	5/
Total	13,015.0	12,159.9	93	125.0	104.9	1
Hard Winter						
Colorado	2,175.4	2,066.4	95	532.6	58.5	3
Kansas	9,486.9	8,988.8	95	299.1	140.1	2
Nebraska	2,842.6	2,628.7	92	211.0	45.8	2
New Mexico	364.7	319.8	88	---	93.6	29
Oklahoma	4,325.6	3,978.5	92	55.7	132.3	3
Texas	3,603.3	3,288.4	91	26.4	401.3	12
Utah	234.8	188.5	80	11.6	9.7	5
Wyoming	236.8	210.4	89	23.6	12.6	6
Total	23,270.1	21,669.5	93	1,160.0	893.9	4
Red Winter (Major area)						
Arkansas	134.8	43.1	32	---	2.6	6
Illinois	1,611.6	791.0	49	.1	21.0	3
Indiana	1,245.8	537.6	43	---	42.8	8
Iowa	137.5	50.6	37	---	1.4	3
Kentucky	199.3	89.9	45	---	23.4	26
Michigan	1,053.9	610.5	58	.1	158.3	26
Missouri	1,487.7	900.7	61	4/	135.7	15
Ohio	1,465.4	794.9	54	.2	89.7	11
Tennessee	158.7	68.5	43	---	29.6	43
Wisconsin	51.2	21.1	41	4/	3.8	18
Total	7,545.9	3,907.9	52	.4	508.3	13
Red Winter (Other)						
Alabama	60.9	32.0	53	---	13.2	41
Delaware	25.5	11.7	46	---	.2	2
Georgia	110.7	78.3	71	---	44.0	56
Louisiana	37.9	23.3	61	---	.8	4
Maryland	155.0	49.8	32	---	7.1	14
Mississippi	52.9	24.9	47	---	2.2	9
New Jersey	45.7	27.8	61	---	6.4	23
New York	287.8	199.8	69	4/	71.8	36
North Carolina	382.5	206.2	54	---	117.9	57
Pennsylvania	523.6	180.5	34	---	58.4	32
South Carolina	162.6	107.1	66	---	65.4	61
Virginia	262.5	127.1	48	---	47.4	37
West Virginia	26.8	8.3	31	---	3.0	36
Total	2,134.4	1,076.8	50	4/	437.8	41
Other States	17.8	9.6	54	---	2.4	25
United States total	49,968.1	42,364.1	85	1,323.8	2,050.1	5

1/ Includes small farms. 2/ Participants, who so elect in advance, may overseed wheat up to 50 percent in excess of allotment, and then store the excess production under bond. 3/ Mandatory diversion can be obtained by multiplying enrolled acreage by 15 percent. For example, the U. S. total of 42,364,100 x .15 = 6,354,600 acres total mandatory diversion. 4/ Less than 50 acres. 5/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Policy and Program Appraisal Division.

Table 12.- Wheat: CCC operations and stocks, as of April 1966, with comparisons

Item	Price support activity		
	1964 crop through or as of-		1965 crop through or as of April 30, 1966
	March 31, 1965	June 30, 1965	
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Placed under loan:			
Warehouse stored	95.0	---	86.7
Farm stored	99.7	---	82.3
Total under loan	194.7	197.8	169.0
Loan repayments	54.3	71.5	117.1
Loan deliveries	---	1/80.0	3.7
Outstanding under loan	140.4	47.9	2/ 48.2
Remaining under reseal loan 3/	49.4	26.9	61.0
	Sales and dispositions		
	July-April 1964-65	July-June 1964-65	July-April 1965-66
Statutory Minimum 4/	130.2	138.8	5.5
Domestic	17.9	12.4	8.3
Export			
Redemption of P.I.K.	78.1	130.1	191.3
Barter	11.3	14.1	41.7
GSM Credit	3.0	3.5	3.7
Donations	9.8	11.9	25.5
Total export	102.2	159.6	262.2
Total sales and dispositions	250.3	310.8	276.0
Class of wheat	April 1, 1965	January 1, 1966	April 1, 1966
Hard Winter	440.0	354.2	260.0
Hard Spring	170.1	188.7	169.2
Red Winter	1.1	1.5	1.2
White	.5	1.0	1.0
Durum	28.5	25.9	18.1
Mixed	.6	.5	.4
Total	640.8	571.8	449.9

1/ Deliveries of 1964-crop wheat through March 31, 1966. 2/ Includes 3.3 million bushels of 1965 crop resealed. 3/ From previous crops. 4/ For unrestricted use.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service--Based on operating reports which differ from more complete fiscal reports.

Table 13.- Wheat: CCC-owned stocks, by positions and States, April 1, 1966

State	Country warehouses	Terminal warehouses	Bin sites	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Arkansas	232	26	---	258
California	---	1,063	---	1,063
Colorado	3	3,275	---	3,278
Illinois	1/	195	---	195
Iowa	4	3,537	---	3,541
Kansas	51,054	34,860	93	86,007
Louisiana	343	763	---	1,106
Maine	---	1,033	---	1,033
Maryland	---	7,517	---	7,517
Minnesota	7,931	28,655	109	36,695
Mississippi	---	55	---	55
Missouri	2,060	5,679	---	7,739
Montana	2,215	851	---	3,066
Nebraska	6,763	5,653	1/	12,416
New Mexico	1,076	---	---	1,076
New York	---	1,199	---	1,199
North Dakota	29,113	7,170	4,668	40,951
Oklahoma	9,213	5,795	---	15,008
Oregon	1	4,270	---	4,271
Pennsylvania	9	2,569	---	2,578
South Dakota	26,884	---	5,597	32,481
Tennessee	2	59	---	61
Texas	6,831	16,817	---	23,648
Utah	---	151	---	151
Virginia	1	709	---	710
Washington	4	6,067	---	6,071
Wisconsin	53	8,593	---	8,646
Other States 2/	3	4	---	7
Sub-total	143,795	146,565	10,467	300,827
All other positions 3/	---	---	---	149,068
U. S. total	143,795	146,565	10,467	449,895

1/ Less than 500 bushels. 2/ States in which CCC-owned stocks were less than 4,000 bushels. 3/ There were 59,685,000 in Evanston area and 89,383,000 in Kansas City area.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Inventory Management Division

Table 14.- Wheat: Total stocks, by positions, United States, April 1, 1962-66

Stocks position	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 1/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Farm 2/	211,652	194,999	153,433	264,124	256,794
Mills, elevators and warehouses 2/ 3/	1,371,134	1,262,190	1,037,779	871,180	634,029
Commodity Credit Corporation 4/	59,223	46,903	14,379	10,577	10,467
Total	1,642,009	1,504,092	1,205,591	1,145,881	901,290

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimates of the Crop Reporting Board. 3/ All off-farm storages not otherwise designated, including flour mills, terminal elevators, and processing plants. 4/ Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storages owned or controlled by CCC; other CCC-owned grain is included in the estimates by positions.

Table 15.- Wheat: Production and farm disposition, United States, 1945-65

Crop year	Production	Total used for seed	Used on farms where grown: For seed	Fed to livestock	Home use 1/	Sold
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Average:						
1945-49	1,202,396	87,158	67,799	93,011	3,746	1,037,840
1950-54	1,094,183	79,891	60,253	64,110	2,530	967,290
1955-59	1,095,357	63,232	43,534	38,875	1,427	1,011,521
1956	1,005,397	57,995	41,535	41,287	1,597	920,978
1957	955,740	62,960	42,465	34,795	1,441	877,039
1958	1,457,435	64,287	44,272	42,541	1,212	1,369,410
1959	1,121,118	62,864	43,335	31,306	1,121	1,045,356
1960	1,357,272	63,963	43,302	27,899	976	1,285,095
1961	1,234,743	55,968	38,106	26,024	---	1,170,613
1962	1,093,667	60,610	38,220	20,312	---	1,035,135
1963	1,142,013	63,379	40,978	19,850	---	1,081,185
1964	1,290,650	65,167	42,678	38,196	---	1,209,776
1965 2/	1,326,747	61,067	40,231	50,056	---	1,236,460

1/ Related to quantities ground at the mill or exchanged for flour for the producer's home use. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 16.- Wheat: CCC-owned stocks, by classes and States, on April 1, 1966

Position and State	Hard red winter	Hard red spring	Soft red winter	White	Mixed	Durum	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Country and terminal warehouses:							
Arkansas	100	---	158	---	---	---	258
California	877	---	4	168	14	---	1,063
Colorado	3,257	19	---	2	---	---	3,278
Idaho	---	---	---	3	---	---	3
Illinois	193	---	1/	---	2	---	195
Iowa	1,323	2,167	---	47	4	---	3,541
Kansas	85,825	1	5	67	16	---	85,914
Kentucky	1/	---	---	---	---	---	1/
Louisiana	1,106	---	---	---	---	---	1,106
Maine	---	768	---	---	---	265	1,033
Maryland	406	6,043	69	---	---	999	7,517
Michigan	---	---	1	2	---	---	3
Minnesota	2,197	32,437	---	---	2	1,950	36,586
Mississippi	55	---	---	---	---	---	55
Missouri	6,957	---	658	2	122	---	7,739
Montana	491	2,501	---	3	46	25	3,066
Nebraska	11,304	1,049	1	48	14	---	12,416
New Mexico	1,076	---	---	---	---	---	1,076
New York	---	334	33	568	2	262	1,199
N. Dakota	582	35,504	---	---	---	198	36,284
Ohio	1	---	---	---	---	---	1
Oklahoma	14,954	---	---	---	54	---	15,008
Oregon	3,689	475	---	64	23	20	4,271
Pennsylvania	---	1,892	199	1	---	486	2,578
S. Dakota	7,743	19,121	2	---	6	12	26,884
Tennessee	---	---	61	---	---	---	61
Texas	23,590	---	1	---	57	---	23,648
Utah	149	---	---	1	---	---	150
Virginia	54	638	1	---	---	17	710
Washington	3,728	2,297	---	29	17	---	6,071
Wisconsin	837	5,450	47	---	---	2,312	8,646
Total	170,494	110,696	1,240	1,005	379	6,546	290,360
Bin sites	93	8,818	---	---	---	1,556	10,467
All other positions (in transit)	89,383	49,685	---	---	---	10,000	149,068
U. S. Total	259,970	169,199	1,240	1,005	379	18,102	449,895

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Inventory Management Division.

Table 17.- Wheat: Estimated January 1 supplies in principal exporting countries, averages 1950-59, annual 1955-66 1/

Year	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	France	Total 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Average:						
1950-54	1,040	563	217	209	3/	2,029
1955-59	1,548	873	288	217	3/	2,926
1955	1,481	740	325	245	3/	2,791
1956	1,567	840	260	280	3/	2,947
1957	1,489	970	300	207	3/	2,966
1958	1,385	945	265	132	3/	2,727
1959	1,820	870	290	220	3/	3,200
1960	1,875	850	260	245	3/	3,230
1961	2,068	935	195	315	3/	3,513
1962	1,983	670	210	255	3/	3,118
1963	1,817	765	180	309	317	3,388
1964	1,614	904	343	323	255	3,439
1965	1,449	818	427	380	321	3,395
1966 4/	1,339	871	295	267	343	3,115

1/ Figures for Northern Hemisphere countries represent January 1 stocks; figures for Southern Hemisphere countries include the new crop as well as stocks of old-crop wheat on January 1. 2/ Total of the 4 countries through 1962; includes France, beginning 1963. 3/ Not available prior to 1963. 4/ Preliminary estimates.

Foreign Agricultural Service, Grain and Feed Division.

Table 18.- Wheat and flour: Exports by principal exporting countries and world, averages 1945-54, annual 1955-65

Year beginning July	United States 1/		Canada 2/		Australia		Argentina		Other countries 3/		Total world 3/
	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	
	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.
Average:											
1945-49	415	47.3	252	28.7	83	9.4	76	8.7	52	5.9	878
1950-54	330	34.1	300	31.0	98	10.1	81	8.4	159	16.4	968
1955	346	32.5	289	27.1	102	9.6	115	10.8	213	20.0	1,065
1956	549	41.3	282	21.2	126	9.5	98	7.4	273	20.6	1,328
1957	403	33.9	316	26.6	61	5.1	77	6.5	333	27.9	1,190
1958	443	33.5	300	22.7	75	5.7	103	7.8	400	30.3	1,321
1959	510	37.7	279	20.6	116	8.6	77	5.7	371	27.4	1,353
1960	662	42.0	342	21.7	183	11.6	70	4.4	319	20.3	1,576
1961	718	41.1	365	20.9	230	13.1	87	5.0	349	19.9	1,749
1962	638	40.1	331	20.8	176	11.1	66	4.1	381	23.9	1,592
1963	859	41.3	552	26.6	285	13.7	102	4.9	281	13.5	2,079
1964 4/	728	38.7	434	23.1	236	12.6	156	8.3	326	17.3	1,880
1965 5/	850	38.6	555	25.2	205	9.3	270	12.3	320	14.6	2,200

1/ Excludes the wheat equivalent of exports of flour milled in bond. Includes principal products other than flour. 2/ Includes imports of "wheat unfit for human consumption" into U. S. from Canada, in million bushels, as follows: 1950-54 average, 14; 1955-56, 9; 1956-57, 7; 1957-58, 10; 1958-59, 7; 1959-60, 6; 1960-61, 7; 1961-62, 5; 1962-63, 4; 1963-64, 3 and 1964-65, 1. Includes wheat to the U. S. which was milled in bond and later exported by the U. S. 3/ Includes U.S.S.R. Beginning 1956, includes additional estimates of intra-Communist Bloc exports not fully accounted for in previous years. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Partly estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service, Grain and Feed Division.

Table 19.- Rye: Supply and distribution and prices, average 1958-62, annual 1963-65, July-March periods 1964 and 1965

Item	Year beginning July					
			1964 1/		1965 1/ 2/	
	Average 1958-62	1963	July-March	Annual	July-March	Annual
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply						
Beginning carryover	11.0	6.9	5.3	5.3	12.9	12.9
Production	31.5	29.2	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3
Imports	2.3	.7	1.7	2.4	1.0	1.0
Total	44.8	36.8	40.3	41.0	47.2	47.2
Domestic disappearance						
Food 3/	4.6	4.7	3.7	4.9	4.0	5.0
Seed	5.9	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.6
Industry	4.8	3.7	2.9	3.8	3.2	4.0
Feed (residual) 4/	9.2	6.8	8.6	11.3	8.0	12.0
Fed on farms where grown	(5.2)	(3.7)		(3.9)		(3.6)
Total	24.5	21.5	21.2	26.0	20.8	26.6
Exports	9.9	10.0	1.5	2.1	1.7	4.0
Total disappearance	34.4	31.5	22.7	28.1	22.5	30.6
Ending carryover	10.4	5.3	17.6	12.9	24.7	16.6
Privately owned--"Free"	(5.4)	(4.5)	(12.1)	(6.4)	(15.0)	---
National average loan rate	.99	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.02
Price received by farmers	.97	1.08	.99	1.03	.96	.96

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Imports, distribution items and prices are partly estimated.
3/ From Bureau of the Census.
4/ Residual item; roughly approximates total feed use.

Table 20.- Rye: CCC-owned stocks, by positions and States, April 1, 1966

State	Country warehouses	Terminal warehouses	Bin sites	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Colorado	1	---	---	1
Idaho	2	---	---	2
Iowa	1	41	---	42
Kansas	5	175	7	187
Michigan	---	2	---	2
Minnesota	26	1,259	---	1,285
Missouri	---	95	---	95
Montana	9	---	4	13
Nebraska	3	164	1/	167
New York	---	4	---	4
North Dakota	44	---	357	401
Ohio	---	---	1/	1/
Oregon	9	---	---	9
South Dakota	15	---	217	232
Washington	162	19	---	181
Wisconsin	---	31	---	31
Sub-total	277	1,790	585	2,652
All other positions	---	---	---	2,085
U. S. total	277	1,790	585	4,737

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Inventory Management Division.

Table 21.- Rye: Total stocks, by positions, United States, April 1, 1962-66

Stocks position	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 1/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Farm 2/	4,342	7,373	3,437	9,421	9,897
Mills, elevators and warehouses 2/ 3/	10,199	7,800	7,254	8,082	14,196
Commodity Credit Corporation 4/	135	73	115	68	585
Total	14,676	15,246	10,806	17,571	24,678

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimates of the Crop Reporting Board. 3/ All off-farm storages not otherwise designated, including flour mills, terminal elevators, and processing plants. 4/ Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storages owned or controlled by CCC; other CCC-owned grain is included in the estimates by positions.

Table 22.- Capacity of off-farm commercial grain storage facilities, by States, January 1, 1966, with comparisons 1/

State	Rated off-farm storage capacity on January 1			
	1963	1964	1965	1966
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
New England	8,290	7,920	7,710	6,610
New York	75,080	70,680	69,220	68,450
New Jersey	4,610	4,440	4,440	3,710
Pennsylvania	23,660	25,440	26,120	26,170
Ohio	139,000	139,000	141,000	144,000
Indiana	127,600	123,700	126,500	127,800
Illinois	413,900	409,500	414,400	426,200
Michigan	47,920	49,910	52,360	49,820
Wisconsin	107,500	107,800	107,700	107,200
Minnesota	309,700	312,900	309,400	309,720
Iowa	359,800	348,300	351,800	359,000
Missouri	185,300	184,400	182,900	182,600
North Dakota	134,900	136,900	141,000	144,000
South Dakota	85,600	84,610	84,600	86,000
Nebraska	491,300	492,000	491,000	487,000
Kansas	845,500	851,200	849,000	845,300
Delaware	5,610	5,720	5,790	6,610
Maryland	22,260	23,340	23,270	25,360
Virginia	15,910	16,600	17,030	17,330
West Virginia	450	450	450	440
North Carolina	24,050	27,100	27,300	27,350
South Carolina	14,180	15,060	15,390	16,480
Georgia	19,600	19,960	19,000	20,000
Florida	2,230	2,640	2,930	2,570
Kentucky	24,120	24,220	23,340	27,230
Tennessee	35,860	35,870	38,520	41,170
Alabama	11,780	12,500	12,740	14,490
Mississippi	26,500	26,900	27,700	30,770
Arkansas	90,000	98,650	105,450	99,990
Louisiana	54,220	57,250	52,250	47,970
Oklahoma	255,000	240,000	236,000	234,000
Texas	919,000	910,000	905,000	916,000
Montana	47,470	48,040	47,330	47,940
Idaho	44,420	44,470	43,350	44,850
Wyoming	5,690	5,750	6,440	6,350
Colorado	76,780	81,500	81,000	79,000
New Mexico	16,030	16,920	17,630	16,380
Arizona	16,250	16,550	16,780	18,310
Utah	15,190	15,100	16,020	16,440
Nevada	2,120	1,400	1,370	1,280
Washington	160,000	157,200	149,000	151,000
Oregon	87,750	73,760	65,730	62,070
California	119,100	112,500	119,200	118,200
United States total	5,471,230	5,438,150	5,435,160	5,463,160

1/ The capacity data, by States, include all elevators, warehouses, terminals, merchant mills, ships under private control, other storages and oilseed crushers which store grains, flaxseed or soybeans. Capacity data exclude CCC bins, mothball ships under Government control used to store grain, warehouses used to store only rice or peanuts, oilseed crushers processing only cottonseed or peanuts, tobacco warehouses, seed warehouses and storages that handle only dry beans or dry peas.

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